

VOL. XXIX, No. 9,027.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

PRINCE ENRIQUE DE BOURBON KILLED BY THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.
MADRID, Saturday, March 12, 1870.
The duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Enrique de Bourbon occurred this morning. The latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Gen. Cordova and Alaminor. Those of the Prince were Senor Rubio and another (name unknown), both Republican Deputies in the Constituent Cortes. The affair has created much excitement.

The meeting between Prince Enrique de Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier took place seven miles from the walls of Madrid. The principals drew lots for the first shot, and Prince Enrique won. The adversaries exchanged their fire at 10 paces, without result. They then advanced on each other. At seven paces, Prince Enrique fired and missed. The Duke returned the fire with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the head. The latter fell to the ground, and in a few moments expired.

The Duke of Montpensier showed the utmost calmness during the combat, but was much affected when informed of its result. As the Prince was poor, the Duke offers to provide for his widow and children.

The quarrel was caused by a harsh letter against the Duke which the Prince addressed to the Montpensiers. Enrique de Bourbon was brother of the Prince de Assis, consort of the ex-Queen Isabella, and cousin of the Dutchess of Montpensier.

Another account states that the duel was caused by some insulting letters written by Prince Enrique, branding Montpensier as a Jesuit conspirator, and calling him a bloated French pastry cook. Gen. Alaminor and Cordova, and three Republican Deputies to the Cortes performed the same service for Henry de Bourbon. The Prince won the choice of weapons and ground, and the right to the first shot. The distance was 10 paces, the combatants firing alternately. The weapons used were revolvers. The first and second shots of the Prince de Bourbon missed. At his third the bullet grazed the cheek of the Duke, causing a slight wound.

Montpensier's first shot missed, his second slightly wounded the Prince, and his third proved fatal, the ball entering the forehead of the Prince and killing him instantly. The Duke exclaimed, "My God! What have I done!" and swore to protect the Prince's children.

Montpensier and his seconds are in Madrid, and have not been arrested. When the Duke had fired twice, the seconds endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but the Prince was furious and refused all offers. It is rumored that a French intrigue is at the bottom of the duel.

HENRY OF BOURBON AND THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.

Prince Henry of Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier, the combatants in the fatal duel this morning, were both remarkable men and have figured prominently in the recent intrigues for the Spanish throne. Prince Henry of Bourbon, who held the Spanish title of Duke of Cadiz and ranked as Infanta of Spain, was born on the 17th of April, 1821. He was the second son of the Duke of Cadiz and brother to Francisco d'Assis, the husband of ex-Queen Isabella. On the 21st of May, 1847, he married Donna Helena de Castela y Shelly, Fernandez de Cordova at Rome. During part of the reign of Queen Isabella, Prince Henry was the most important person of Spain, and was considered intellectually and morally much superior to his brother, the king. He did not however exercise the influence his ability and relationship to the king might be supposed to have secured him. The king preferred the counsel of others, and the prince and Queen Isabella disagreed in consequence of the partiality shown by her for Marfiori and his friends. He once informed her that Marfiori, in the palace he would never return there in his life. In 1852 he was Vice-Admiral of the Spanish fleet. In March, 1867, a royal decree deprived him of that position, and he was ranked as Infanta of Spain. In a letter published this week, Prince Henry assailed the Duke de Montpensier, referred to the advice which he had given to Queen Isabella, and vindicated the policy he had pursued. This document, which was addressed to Gen. Prim, the Duke de Montpensier, whom he regarded as the chief of the instruments in the political persecution he suffered in Spain. He was generally considered an aspirant for the throne, but disavowed any designs upon it in the letter to which we have referred.

The Duke de Montpensier is a son of Louis Philippe, and has, for the last 21 years, occupied an influential position in Spanish affairs. Since the deposition of Queen Isabella he has incessantly intrigued for the throne, and in various communications he has given expressions to his sentiments on the results of the Revolution, and the Constitution of 1869. He was lately nominated for the Cortes, and received about 30,000 votes, but was defeated. He possesses considerable wealth, and has used it freely in his late political projects. In all the letters which Prince Henry has published, with a view to affect the question of the throne, he has invariably characterized Montpensier as cold-blooded, cold-hearted, mercenary, and hypocritical, and, doubtless, welcomed the challenge to the duel in which he fell, shot down by his cooler antagonist. Late in Montpensier wrote a letter in answer to his. "Yes, but your Majesty did it first," was Mr. Burlingame's answer. The Emperor then expressed a hope that the report of Gen. Grant's proposed visit to Europe was true; and on Mr. Burlingame's speaking of the promised journey of the Grand Duke Alexis to America, the Emperor called to the Grand Duke, and introduced him to Mr. Burlingame. The young Prince, who is as handsome as he is diffident, blushed very red, and said he would like to go very much, but he was a little afraid of the receptions the American people gave, such as they were then giving to Prince Arthur. Mr. Burlingame told him that he looked strong, and that, if he had a good digestion, he thought he could stand it. These incidents were told me by Mr. Burlingame, when I saw him a few hours afterward.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The sudden death of Mr. Burlingame this morning has taken by surprise all St. Petersburg, and we can hardly realize yet that it is true. It is barely three weeks since the Chinese Embassy arrived here under the escort of an attaché of the Foreign Office, and but a week since they actually entered on their duties. Russia has important interests with China, and the position of the Siberian traders needed mending. The Government met, therefore, the Embassy in the spirit in which it came, and resolved to receive it at once and cordially. After Mr. Burlingame had paid his first visit to Prince Gortchakoff, he received calls from the high court officials, and Gortchakoff, in spite of his gout, which gives him great pain, returned the visit in person. It was arranged that the Chinese Ministers should have formal audience of the Emperor with the ceremonial usually for ambassadors only. Accordingly, last Wednesday, a week ago to-day, the state carriages were brought out, and the ministers, secretaries, and interpreters were conducted to the Winter Palace; and, after passing through halls filled with officers and soldiers, and taking tea in the White Hall, were ushered into the Gold Room, where the whole Court was assembled. The Empress received with the Emperor—a new and unusual thing—and the other members of the Imperial family were present. Mr. Burlingame, in presenting his credentials, made the usual formal address of the wishes of the Emperor of China for the health of the Emperor and family, the prosperity of Russia, and for peace between the two Empires, and graciously complimented the services of Gen. Vlasov, the Russian Minister at Peking. The General is a great friend of Prince Henry, and happened to be present. The Emperor's reply I will quote in full, as a speech from Alexander II. is a rarity: "I am very glad to see you here, since your presence is a new proof of the peaceful and friendly relations which have always existed between us and China. I hope that your negotiations here will only confirm these excellent relations and will serve more than all to increase our commercial relations. I am at the same time very glad to see the interests of China represented by the citizen of a friendly State which is especially sympathetic to us." Mr. Burlingame, who before all else was an American, was greatly pleased with this last sentence, and the applause which followed it. He was then presented to the Empress, and in turn presented the other members of the Mission. Subsequently, Mr. Burlingame had some pleasant conversation with the Emperor, in which he said that the American people revered him for his decree of emancipation almost as much as they revered Lincoln. The Emperor seemed very much touched, and replied, "I do not deserve it. I have never done as much as you." "Yes, but your Majesty did it first," was Mr. Burlingame's answer. The Emperor then expressed a hope that the report of Gen. Grant's proposed visit to Europe was true; and on Mr. Burlingame's speaking of the promised journey of the Grand Duke Alexis to America, the Emperor called to the Grand Duke, and introduced him to Mr. Burlingame. The young Prince, who is as handsome as he is diffident, blushed very red, and said he would like to go very much, but he was a little afraid of the receptions the American people gave, such as they were then giving to Prince Arthur. Mr. Burlingame told him that he looked strong, and that, if he had a good digestion, he thought he could stand it. These incidents were told me by Mr. Burlingame, when I saw him a few hours afterward.

Mr. Burlingame appeared at that time in perfect health, but he had a slight cough, and I have since learned that he was a little indisposed before leaving Berlin. He frequently said that he would be glad to have a few weeks rest and quiet before beginning again the round of dinners and balls that he was obliged to undergo in every capital. On Friday he was somewhat unwell and kept his bed, and Dr. Carrick, an English physician, was called in, and said that there was some trouble of the liver united with a tendency to congestion in the right lung. This, however, was not developed before Saturday, and even then it was thought that in a couple of days it would be all over and that Mr. Burlingame could go out. At the advice of friends other physicians were called in, and on Sunday Dr. Zidekaner, physician to the Empress, and Dr. Borkin, two most eminent physicians of St. Petersburg, were consulted. They considered the case a very severe one, but thought that if the disease could be prevented from spreading until the crisis was past, which they predicted for last night, the result would be favorable. Mr. Burlingame was at that time in very severe pain, and was unable to lie down, but sat in an arm-chair. Monday the pain was somewhat eased, and there was almost no change in his state up to last evening. His wife and eldest son, who were with him, though apprehensive, were very hopeful, and there was thought to be no reason for postponing the dinner which Mr. Curran, our Minister, was to give last evening in honor of Washington's birthday.

The dinner was accordingly given at Mr. Curran's residence and was one of the finest entertainments of the winter. Prince Gortchakoff was too feeble to venture out, but it was attended by Mr. Wertmann, his adjutant, Mr. Stremonoff, the Director of the Asiatic Department, Gen. Vlasov, Prince Lieven, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, all the Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, and heads of missions and military agents, the American Consul, and by the two Chinese Ministers and their Secretaries.

The Count de Montalbert, Chief of the Liberal Catholic party, is dead. All the journals, including the Ultramontane organs, appear in mourning. The Count de Montalbert was in his 60th year.

The Radical journals of this city attack Jules Favre bitterly for having in his last discourse in the Corps Legislatif promised his aid to the Ministry.

The King of the Belgians is expected here to-night or to-morrow.

Rumor anticipates that the Senate will refuse to adopt the *Senatus Consultum* introducing liberal reforms in the system of nominating mayors, and fears are entertained of a conflict between that body and the Ministry. The Corps Legislatif has adjourned for eight days.

GREAT BRITAIN.
LONDON, Saturday, March 12, 1870.
The *Saturday Review* to-day has another editorial article on the subject of the "Shrieking Sisterhood," ridiculing the tendencies of the American women, but distinguishing, however, between "the undemonstratively beneficent and the mere social theorists."

The *Saturday Review* of to-day, in reviewing the recent debates on the Irish Land bill, thinks the difficulties of that measure are fast vanishing before the earnest purpose of both political parties.

BILL FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS IN IRELAND.
LONDON, Saturday, March 12, 1870.
The Cabinet has decided on a measure to be submitted to Parliament, which has for its object the enforcement of the laws in Ireland. It is based on Althorp's law of 1853 and Grey's law of 1857. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to have power to proclaim districts where unusual trouble exists. Extraordinary power of arrest and detention are granted to magistrates in such districts after proclamation. In some cases police and jury trials are dispensed with. The police force is to be largely increased. The bill will be introduced on Thursday by the Right Honorable Chichester Fortescue, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP.
LONDON, Saturday, March 12, 1870.
The arrival of the steamer *Smoot* at New York has had the effect of strengthening confidence in the safety of the City of Boston. The belief is now general, both here and at Liverpool, that the missing steamer will be heard from at the Azores Islands.

RUSSIA.
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